





Yesterday no paper was issued from this Office, the short intermission of a day being rendered absolutely necessary in order to put up one of "Northrup's Patent Cylinder Power Presses" in place of the hand Press, which we have been using. Our paper will hereafter be printed upon this new press, which we think will do its work better, and enable us to send out our whole edition almost at the same time, which is quite a desideratum with papers printed at the time of day when ours is. So far as we have been able to form any judgment from what we have seen of the press, we are much pleased with it, and we are confident that when run by steam, which it is our intention to use as soon as we can get our office fully arranged, it will print over a thousand an hour, which is fast enough for all practical purposes, and, indeed, quite as fast as really good work can be done.

The press will cost about a thousand dollars, put up here, with all the fixtures, and of course we hope that it will pay for itself, otherwise we would hardly have gone to the expense of getting it merely for patriotism, which is a very noble, but sometimes a rather unprofitable virtue. An engine will cost us between three and four hundred dollars more, but it will be necessary to have it.

We have now no hand-presses in use in our office, having, during the summer, got in one of Gordon's "Aligator" Job Presses, for printing Cards, Circulars, Blanks, and such like, which it does better than any hand-press, and three or four times as fast. With these additions to our printing facilities, we feel confident that we can accommodate our friends who may want anything done, from a mammoth law-bill, to a small card, or from a book to a circular, in as good style, as promptly, and upon as reasonable terms as they can be done North or South. At any rate, we ask a fair trial, and we think we can give satisfaction. We believe that there is, here in Wilmington, a fair opening for the profitable employment of all the new improvements which printing machinery has introduced into printing machinery. The growth and progress of the town in every other respect, calls for corresponding progress in this.

There is only one thing about the arrangement that we didn't quite like, and that is that the press is directly over the table at which we are writing. The house is rather low. The beams may be, or may not be strong; we never think they are not. Should it come through upon us, we would be squashed as sure as guns are made of iron, and that would be the end of the affair, and of us too. There is an old story about a preacher in Middlebury or some other fishing town in Massachusetts, asking the prayers of the congregation for somebody who was going to sea, in manner and form as follows: "A man going to sea, his wife, requests the prayers of the congregation," which was somewhat different from the intention, which was that a man going to sea, his wife requests the prayers of the congregation on his behalf. Now, we are in neither of these scrapes, but really we think our position nearly as dangerous, and certainly the prayers of the congregation would not come amiss.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Continued from 5th inst.

Pending the reception of the Message, as well as the various accompanying documents, together with the preliminary action of Congress in the organization, and its subsequent response to the Presidential recommendation, we do not feel much like filling our columns with political speculations, when time—and a short time, too—will bring certain and well defined revelations upon all the various subjects generally discussed in this connection. But, really, there is little confusion of terms, and of ideas, too, of which the anti-administration presses are guilty, to which we propose calling attention, with the view of bringing about a greater degree of accuracy in the use of terms and in the expression of ideas. It is a very common thing to hear and read about a coalition between Democrats and Free Soilers in New York. Now, this permit us to say, is wrong. A coalition is the joining together of different parties or sections of parties, for the furtherance of certain ends, but without any commonality of principle. As, for instance, it would have been a coalition in New York, had the Barnburners and Homesteaders formed a league, contracting, for certain considerations, to vote for Franklin Pierce for President, yet retaining their distinctive organizations, and the Barnburners still continuing the course which had rendered them so justly obnoxious to the South, on a particular question. This would have been a coalition; but we submit that the case is different where a great party meets together and forms a platform, or declaration of principles and measures, the very intent of which is to harmonize the difficulties which have distracted the party and the country, and invite all who choose to act with them to support their declaration in accordance with this declaration of principles and measures, a leading object of which is, to put an end to the agitation of the slavery question; and surely, if Barnburners or others choose to unite with the party upon these declared principles, and support its candidates, it cannot be called a coalition. It was simply on their part an abandonment of their Barnburnism, or other error, by their act, they have declared themselves Democrats. In no other way was any support asked for Mr. Pierce. They may have been sincere in their abandonment of their errors, or they may not. The judgment of men's hearts rest with their Maker alone. We at least, cannot appreciate any man or body of men more highly for arguing to themselves this attribute of omniscience, as the "Hards" and others, in New York and elsewhere have done. Our exceedingly and as fully and as unflinchingly good people, who are through a million, or that still more difficult object to penetrate—the human heart—may be just as good as they try to make it look like, but we don't believe it.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses organized on Monday last. The old officers of the House were elected on the first ballot, without difficulty or opposition—at least in the ranks of the dominant party. This looks more like harmony than had been anticipated. This looks more like harmony than had been anticipated. The message was sent in, we suppose, yes or no at noon, but it seems that no copies were sent in advance south of Richmond. None were sent to Charleston, although we would much rather the arrangement of the last few years had been adhered to, still we can't feel slighted, since we are no worse off than our neighbors, in which there is some consolation.

LEAD POISONING.—Dr. E. A. ANDERSON, of this town, relates in Dr. Hay's Journal twelve marked cases of lead poisoning, produced, without a question, from drinking the water carried to a certain mill site through 2000 feet of lead pipe. The disease, besides the other characteristics, presented, in each instance, the blue line around the gums and teeth, and the lead was satisfactorily detected by chemical tests in the water.

From Mr. Munde's new Book Store, on Market street, in the "Manchester Hotel" building, we have "Woman's Life" by Emily Carlen. Also the following pieces of music, by H. L. Schreiner: "The Love of other years," "Fantasia for the Piano, from the Opera of Il Puritani," and "Louie Grande Waltz."

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Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. The difficulties with Great Britain in regard to the construction of the first article of the Convention of 1818, with reference to the fisheries, are the subject of negotiation, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. A naval force has been stationed at the fishing grounds for the protection of our fishermen during the fishing season. Some other open questions with the same government are also in fair train for settlement. With France our relations continue of the most friendly character. Since the last session of Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States against any of the Spanish Colonies of Cuba or Porto Rico. Several annoying occurrences, however, have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. The steps necessary to obtain redress in such cases, are accompanied by serious delays, since all diplomatic intercourse being allowed between our Consul General at Havana and the Captain General of Cuba. To establish such intercourse has heretofore been urged by the United States, but declined by Spain. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew and press the proposition.

In regard to the Kozka case, the general facts already known to the public, are referred to, and positions taken similar to those asserted in Mr. Marcy's letter. Several matters of dispute have arisen with Mexico, but they do not appear to be regarded as serious, or difficult of friendly solution. Efforts have been made to obtain a relaxation of the restrictive policy pursued by Brazil, with respect to the navigation of the Amazon. This policy has been such as to obstruct and nearly exclude foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. It is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy to the more liberal and enlightened views which are generally coming to be entertained, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river which traverses so many States, and so large a part of the continent. Paraguay and the Argentine Republic have already yielded to such a policy. Redress has been promptly demanded for some outrages upon our citizens by the Peruvian authorities at the Chincha Islands, while obtaining guano. No doubt such redress will be given.

The President refers to the necessity of confining the action of the general government strictly within the limits of its well defined powers, the primary duty arising from its nature being to administer with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated for specific objects by Congress. These funds have accumulated to be a surplus under existing rates of duties. To prevent such accumulation, it is proposed, first to apply the surplus to the liquidation of the public debt, and to reduce the amount collected, chiefly by adding a considerable number of articles—the raw staples of manufactures—to the free list.

An increase and modification of the Army and Navy is recommended. The expenditures of the past office department have overrun its receipts for the last fiscal year, \$2,042,022. The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures of mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

No change of magnitude is recommended in the land system. The granting of lands for purposes of internal improvement is not within the intent or meaning of the constitution, save in such cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor similarly situated, thus to contribute to the construction of such works.

The President does not ask the favorable consideration of Congress for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States. He is evidently favorable to some other plan for the construction of such works than by appropriations in a Congressional River and Harbor Bill.

The President is in favor of giving every Constitutional aid to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, but not to committing the nation to its construction as a government work.

Alluding to the sectional excitement of 1850, and the subsequent repose, he says: "That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured." After a forcible but condensed assertion of the doctrine of States Rights, and a feeling allusion to the death of the venerable Vice President, Hon. Wm. R. King, the President concludes with hopes that in his official conduct he may deserve and secure the cordial and friendly co-operation of Congress and the country.

The steamships Europa and Humboldt have arrived at New York, the first with Liverpool dates to the 19th and the latter to the 23d ult. The news from the seat of war is rather indefinite. No new battles of importance have taken place. On account of the lateness of the season, the Turks had recrossed the Danube, occupying only Kalafat on the Wallachian side, which they have strongly fortified. It is said that the Russians are moving to attack them, and that reinforcements are coming up on both sides, so that a severe battle may be expected, but it is hardly likely that much will be done until spring. The Russian fleet had been dismantled and gone into winter quarters in the Baltic. Paris correspondents state that the French Government was collecting troops between Strasburg and Marseilles, which would enable it to dispatch 100,000 men in five days notice. England's course is still kept secret. The Queen of Portugal died on the 15th ult., in child-bed. The King was universally declared Regent till the majority of the young Prince who is now in his 15th year. We notice no change of importance in the markets. Lord Aberdeen has not resigned.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The board of examiners for promotion and admission of engineers to the navy convened at the navy yard to-day. Engineer-in-Chief, Daniel B. Martin, presiding. From the number of candidates presented, it is believed the session will last three or four weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the next fiscal year are handsomely printed, comprising 296 pages, and were laid on the desks of the members this morning. The entire estimate for the expenses of the year amount to \$51,080,277.

Word to Capt. Ingraham.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31.—The Senate of this State has passed a resolution giving a sword to Capt. Ingraham.







